

belong to *stretchii*, as *venusta* is not known in Porto Rico. In regard to the specimens cited above as having lost the black dots and bands and become indistinguishable from *ornatrix*, it is possible that they are that species, and that two species occur in Porto Rico, *ornatrix* by way of the Lesser Antilles, from continental South America, *stretchii* as an offshoot of *venusta* of the Greater Antilles, more remotely from *bella* of continental North America. The breeding of the two forms by local workers will decide.

## THE ORIENTAL TRIGONOMETOPINE FLIES

(Diptera, Lauxantidae)

By FREDERICK KNAB

Until recent years species of *Trigonometopus* were known only from Europe and America. Prof. Hendel, in 1909, was the first to describe a species from the Oriental region—*Trigonometopus monochæta* from Formosa.<sup>1</sup> Since then four other species have been described, *brevicornis* de Meijere from Java,<sup>2</sup> *trilineatus* Brunetti from Assam,<sup>3</sup> *albiseta* Bezzi and *bakëri* Bezzi from the Philippines.<sup>4</sup> An additional species from the island of Guam is characterized herein.

The species described by Hendel and Brunetti differ from typical *Trigonometopus* in a number of striking characters and may be segregated as follows:

### **Diplochasma**, new genus.

Closely related to *Trigonometopus* and differing from it as follows: Only one pair of fronto-orbital bristles; postvertical bristles wanting. Face but moderately receding in profile, the clypeus strongly projecting and extending upward on the face to base of antennæ, sinuate in outline when seen in profile.

Type, *Trigonometopus monochæta* Hendel.

Brunetti's *Trigonometopus trilineatus* is congeneric, closely resembles *monochæta*, and may be a synonym of it. The only tangible difference

<sup>1</sup>Wien. Ent. Zeit., vol. 28, p. 85, 1909.

<sup>2</sup>Tijdschr. v. Ent., vol. 54, p. 352, 1911.

<sup>3</sup>Records Indian Mus., vol. 8, p. 175; pl. 6, fig. 11, 1913.

<sup>4</sup>Phil. Journ. Sci., ser. D, vol. 8, pp. 317, 318, 1914.

apparent from the descriptions is a pair of dark spots on the frons near the ocellar triangle, present in *monochæta* and absent in *trilineatus*. With the otherwise close agreement, too much value can not be conceded to this difference.

### **Trigonometopus** Macquart.

As here restricted, this genus includes those species which have the face flattened and strongly receding, the mouth on the ventral aspect, the clypeus not produced toward the antennæ; two pairs of fronto-orbital bristles, postvertical bristles present. The following table will serve to separate the species of the Oriental region.

1. Mesonotum pale, with four brown longitudinal stripes . . . . .	2
Mesonotum pale, with a pair of broad lateral stripes . . . . .	<i>setosus</i> , n. sp.
2. Wings with brown costal shade . . . . .	3
Wings yellowish, without costal shade . . . . .	<i>brevicornis</i> Meijere
3. Costal brown shade beginning at base of wing . . . . .	<i>bakeri</i> Bezzi
Costal shade beginning at tip of auxiliary vein . . . . .	<i>albiseta</i> Bezzi

### **Trigonometopus setosus**, new species.

Female: Head rather short, the face flat and receding, the clypeus forming a prominent rim around the ventrally situated mouth. Eyes rounded, broadest anteriorly. Frons broad, slightly wider than one eye, nearly parallel-sided, narrowed and only slightly produced beyond the eyes; two pairs of very large fronto-orbital bristles, postverticals long and cruciate. Antennæ prominent, blackish, a whitish spot on inner side involving second joint and base of third; third joint rounded, compressed, pubescent; arista long, black, setose. Frons pale yellowish with whitish pruinosity, the ocellar callosity black, a pair of large triangular spots anteriorly from eyes to antennæ; a pair of large black spots above behind eyes; face and entire lower part of head pale yellowish; palpi slender, ferruginous yellow at tip, with a few black setæ. Mesonotum with a broad yellowish, slightly pruinose, median stripe and brownish black lateral stripes, these latter extending to dorsocentrals and occupying almost one-third the width of thorax. Scutellum concolorous with median stripe of mesonotum, the sides from base to apical third blackish in continuation of lateral mesonotal stripes. Pleuræ pale yellowish. Three pairs of very long dorsocentral and two pairs of scutellar bristles. Bristles and hairs of head and thorax black, the macrochætæ very long and coarse. Abdomen dorsally blackish, with trace of a median reddish brown stripe on

basal half; venter paler. Legs pale yellowish, with black setulæ and bristles, the anterior and median tarsi distally somewhat infuscated. Wings wholly clear, with a slight yellowish tint; veins yellowish brown; anterior cross vein about at middle of discal cell, last section of fourth vein twice as long as preceding section and without stump. Halteres white.

Length: Body about 2.7 mm.; wing 3 mm.

Guam Island (D. T. Fulloway), three specimens.

Type, Cat. No. 18809, U. S. Nat. Mus.

## NEW MUSCOID FLIES, MAINLY HYSTRICIIDÆ AND PYRRHOSIINÆ FROM THE ANDEAN MONTANYA

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

(Continued from page 128)

### **Parepalpus** Coquillett.

The following description is given of the generic characters of a single specimen which I refer to this genus.

General external characters of *Gymnomma*. Description is from male only. Front of male at vertex rather more than eye-width; cheeks nearly two-thirds eye-height. Proboscis about one and one-third times head-height, the geniculation being about in middle. Palpal bristlets present. Third antennal joint about one and one-half times as long as the elongate second. Second aristal joint about three times as long as wide. No ocellar bristles. There is an inwardly curved bristle close to orbit, outside of fourth bristle of frontal row counting backward, which evidently represents a doubling of frontals rather than a true orbital bristle.

Three sternopleural bristles; three strong postsutural bristles, with an extra or supernumerary weaker one just in front of the anterior strong one; three strong postacrostichal and two preacrostichal bristles. Scutellum with straight spinelike macrochaetae in a marginal and a transverse discal row, all short except a long separated median pair in marginal row; two long strong lateral marginal pairs of ordinary macrochaetae, no apical pair. Abdomen a little wider than thorax, oval, arched or subglobose-convex above; second segment with a strong median discal pair of macrochaetae, a stronger median marginal pair, several very weak pairs between these on median line, and two or three marginal at sides; third segment with one median discal pair, and a marginal row; anal segment sparsely